

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

MANY WOMEN TO-DAY
NOT ONLY RELIEVE
THEIR EYES FROM OVERSTRAIN
BUT THEY
IMPROVE THEIR PERSONAL
APPEARANCE
BY WEARING
LAZARUS' RIMLESS GLASSES
28, Queen's Rd. Cent., Hongkong.

No. 19,657. 號七十五百六千九萬一第 日一初月五年酉辛 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1921. 一拜禮 號六廿月六年十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS JUST LANDED

**ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER BEER**
BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS:
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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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A large consignment of ELEY'S
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,
16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
favorite powders—E. C. and SMOKE-
LESS DIAMOND.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
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Glass Etching, Sign-Board and
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Developing, Printing and Enlarging
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Telephone 1219.

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G. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

**PEAK TRAMWAY CO.,
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE	
Week Days	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "	
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 " "	
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "	
2.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "	
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	
Night Cars	
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAYS	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "	
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "	
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 15 " "	
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "	
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "	
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	
Night Cars	
As on Week Days.	
SPECIAL CARS	
by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.	
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller Order representing Bank Notes.	

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 14 Local	No. 15 Local	No. 6 Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Mixed	No. 11 Through	No. 12 Express	No. 13 Mixed	No. 14 Class Pass- enger & Goods	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Express	No. 17 Mixed	No. 18 Local
CANTON (Tsi Sha Tsui) dep.			8.00		8.45		8.30						
SIK LUNG " dep.			8.11		8.50		8.40						
Shum Chai " dep.			8.18		9.00		8.50						
Shengshui " dep.			8.27		9.10		9.00						
Shum Chai " dep.			8.34		9.17		9.07						
Shengshui " dep.			8.41		9.24		9.14						
Shum Chai " dep.			8.48		9.31		9.21						
Shengshui " dep.			8.55		9.38		9.28						
Shum Chai " dep.			9.02		9.45		9.35						
Shengshui " dep.			9.09		9.52		9.42						
Shum Chai " dep.			9.16		9.59		9.49						
Shengshui " dep.			9.23		10.06		9.56						
Shum Chai " dep.			9.30		10.13		10.03						
Shengshui " dep.			9.37		10.20		10.10						
Shum Chai " dep.			9.44		10.27		10.17						
Shengshui " dep.			9.51		10.34		10.24						
Shum Chai " dep.			9.58		10.41		10.31						
Shengshui " dep.			10.05		10.48		10.38						
Shum Chai " dep.			10.12		10.55		10.45						
Shengshui " dep.			10.19		11.02		10.52						
Shum Chai " dep.			10.26		11.09		11.00						
Shengshui " dep.			10.33		11.16		11.06						
Shum Chai " dep.			10.40		11.23		11.13						
Shengshui " dep.			10.47		11.30		11.20						
Shum Chai " dep.			10.54		11.37		11.27						
Shengshui " dep.			11.01		11.44		11.34						
Shum Chai " dep.			11.08		11.51		11.41						
Shengshui " dep.			11.15		11.58		11.48						
Shum Chai " dep.			11.22		12.05		11.55						
Shengshui " dep.			11.29		12.12		12.02						
Shum Chai " dep.			11.36		12.19		12.09						
Shengshui " dep.			11.43		12.26		12.16						
Shum Chai " dep.			11.50		12.33		12.23						
Shengshui " dep.			11.57		12.40		12.30						
Shum Chai " dep.			12.04		12.47		12.37						
Shengshui " dep.			12.11		12.54		12.44						
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Shengshui " dep.			12.25		13.08		13.00						
Shum Chai " dep.			12.32		13.15		13.05						
Shengshui " dep.			12.39		13.22		13.12						
Shum Chai " dep.			12.46		13.29		13.19						
Shengshui " dep.			12.53		13.36		13.26						
Shum Chai " dep.			13.00		13.43		13.33						
Shengshui " dep.			13.07		13.50		13.40						
Shum Chai " dep.			13.14		13.57		13.47						
Shengshui " dep.			13.21		14.04		13.54						
Shum Chai " dep.			13.28		14.11		14.01						
Shengshui " dep.			13.35		14.18		14.08						
Shum Chai " dep.			13.42		14.25		14.15						
Shengshui " dep.			13.49		14.32		14.22						
Shum Chai " dep.			13.56		14.39		14.29						
Shengshui " dep.			14.03		14.46		14.36						
Shum Chai " dep.			14.10		14.53		14.43						
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Shum Chai " dep.			14.24		15.07		14.57						
Shengshui " dep.			14.31		15.14		15.04						
Shum Chai " dep.			14.38		15.21		15.11						
Shengshui " dep.			14.45		15.28		15.18						
Shum Chai " dep.			14.52		15.35		15.25						
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BY APPOINTMENT

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NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

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Since its foundation in 1872, the Apollinaris business has always been BRITISH-OWNED.

THE APOLLINARIS CO., LTD.

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NOTICE.

MESSRS. GILLARD & CO.
HAVE GREAT PLEASURE

in informing the
PUBLIC

that they have just received

THE WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT

AS

SAUCE and PICKLE MAKERS

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THESE SAUCES and PICKLES

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Excelentes.....	\$4.50	25%	R. Victoria.....	\$9.00	100%
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Perfectos.....	\$3.00	25%	do.....	\$2.50	50%

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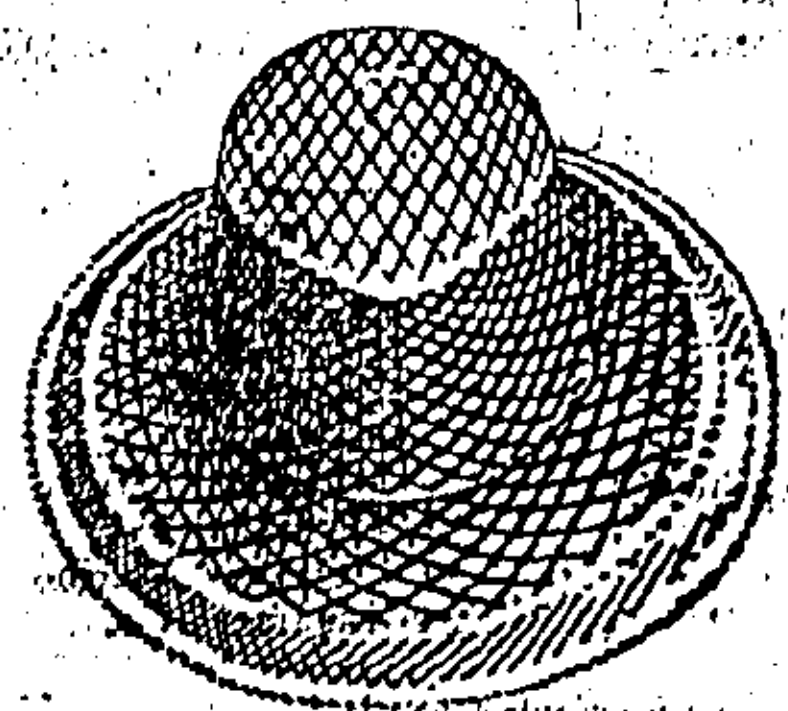
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and
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At Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. Price: \$3 Net. A splendid
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A Fine Assortment of

HEMP HATS for LADIES

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CLASS GOVERNMENT.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON LABOUR LEADERS' FAILURE.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain's selection as Leader of the Unionist party in the House of Commons, in succession to Mr. Balfour Law, prompted the Manchester Division of the National Unionist Association to give a dinner in celebration of the event, at the Hotel Cecil, on April 27th. Mr. W. Lane Mitchell, M.P., chairman of the organisation, presided, and the company numbered between 400 and 500.

Speaking in acknowledgment of the toast of his health, Mr. Chamberlain said that great changes had come over the world and over our country in the last few years, and no party would justify itself which did not take account of those changes. When a party had grown too old to learn it had grown too old to serve. Such a world cataclysm as we had lived through could not for the abandonment of principle, but for the readjustment of their point of view, for a reconsideration of the platform which they had adopted, and for the adaptation of the old principles to the new circumstances. (Cheers.) He hoped the Unionist party organisation, which during the war existed only for the use of its machinery for the service of the nation—(cheers)—might now be reorganised, strengthened, joined by all who held the same views as theirs on the great principles of the day, and that they would hold the door wide open, without any strict shibboleths, or narrow conditions that could prevent the co-operation of all the good men of goodwill in times which were still critical. (Cheers.)

LABOUR'S ARROGANT CLAIM.

"What," proceeded Mr. Chamberlain, "are the dangers ahead, which make me urge that we should hold the portals of our own association as widely open as possible, and co-operate freely and generously with all who think like us, even though they do not enter our particular fold? They are two-fold. In the first place they are to be found in those forces which seldom meet in large bodies for the discussion of public affairs, which are not heard in the House of Commons itself, and which at the street corner, in the factory, in the workshop, anywhere where there is distress or trouble, suffering or discontent, use that suffering, discontent, and that trouble to subvert our Parliamentary institutions, to overthrow our popular and democratic constitution, and to supersede for the rule of a free people by its representatives in a free Parliament the dictation of Soviets and Committees—(cheers)—directed, indeed, by a minority even of the class from which they come—(cheers)—but ceaselessly active, perpetually scheming, always ready to profit by every sign of lethargy on the part of those whose duty it is to expose their methods, to lay bare their ends and to save the country from the menace which the success of their policy involves. But there is another danger which I find it difficult to put into words, though it has been persistently present in my thoughts during recent events. It concerns fellow-members of the House of Commons whom individually I have learned to know and respect. But a new party has appeared in recent years in the House of Commons, and has grown with extraordinary rapidity. It took for its name the Labour party—an arrogant assumption—(cheers)—for which of us does not owe his seat largely or wholly in these days to the working-classes of this country, even on the narrowest definition of what a workman is? I have never thought that a Cabinet Minister ought not to be included in a reasonable definition of working-man unless the true definition be one who does not work for more than eight hours a day. (Laughter.) I say more; it puts the party on a wrong basis from the first. Parties ought not to be organised by classes. Our political divisions have been perpendicular and not horizontal—that is why we have escaped when others have fallen, when other Constitutions have upset. It is the true genius of our people, and it is the explanation of their success of Parliamentary control. But these criticisms are not the only ones I have to make. There is another which is more difficult. But it is rendered easier for me by the candour and courage with which Mr. Clynes, a leader of this party, expressed himself in one of the debates on the stoppage in the coal trade a week or two ago. He contrasted the position of a Labour leader with what he termed the almost autocratic authority of the leaders of the other parties in the State. He explained that the Labour leader was a leader whose business it was to follow. (Laughter.) I am not here to pretend that the leader of any party is indifferent to or can despise and neglect the opinions current in the party which he represents. But no man is fit to be a leader, and no party is fit to govern, which cannot find leaders who on good cause, and with conviction in their hearts, will face all the unpopularity that difference from their party may involve and will speak out clearly the truth that is in them, and will stake their fortunes on their power to carry their party with them. Now, see what happens. A dispute arises in the coal trade. The miners take a step which they have never taken in the history of their well-organised trade. They refuse to allow the safety men to keep the mines in being. ("Shame!") It was a decision taken—if public rumour is not wholly wrong—by the narrowest majority within their own executive body, disappeared by nearly half of their own leaders. The leaders of the Labour party outside that particular section in the House of Commons made no secret that they deplored that decision. I do not doubt that quietly and behind the scenes they used all the influence they possessed to induce miners to reverse that decision, or if they would not save the mines themselves to allow volunteers to save them without interference. That

is not to my mind the full duty of leaders, even when they are members of a Government. But is that sufficient for a Government, and can you conduct a Government, if the leaders have to follow; if, when they themselves disapprove the action that is taken, they will not denounce it, and take counter-action, and if they count on dividing unreasoned violence and revolution by soft words and kind phrases? Is there anyone who doubts that if the leaders of the other unions had said to the miners at the beginning, "If it is a question of whether your wages are fair or not we are with you to the end, but if it is a question of the safety of the mines, on which the whole life of our people depends, the food of our wives and our families, the warmth of our houses, the traffic of our streets, the health of our towns—if it is a question of that you must go back and safeguard the life of the mines before we listen to you on any other question." (Cheers.) Is there a man who doubts that if they had done that the safety of the mines would have been secured? Is there a man who does not recognise that if they had shown that courage and power of dealing with the crisis, that determination to subordinate their own interests, however dear to them, to the interests of the nation, they would have stood forth to-day justified as a party to whom, however much we might dislike their policy, the fortunes of the country could have been safely entrusted?

REFORM OR REVOLUTION.

They did not take that course. They tried persuasion; they hinted doubts and hesitations. That way revolution comes. Revolution is bred of discontent, but evolution is bloodless, it is successful; it is, in fact, reform as long as you have a Government in power which acts against the forces of violence in time. Reform becomes revolution when the moderate reformers hesitate, to employ their strength until their strength is wasted away and the men of violence with other aims, and whose desire it has long been to subvert the State, have become too strong for them. Our people, concluded Mr. Chamberlain, are not revolutionary. (Cheers.) They know too well the value of the liberties that we possess and the cost they will have to pay if violence ensues. But unless we realise where the danger lies—and it lies as much in the weakness of good men as in the malice of the bad—(hear, hear)—it lies as much in the disunion of the forces of order, splitting up into factions and sections, in the Middle Classes party, Anti-Waste parties, and I know not what other parties. (Laughter.) It lies as much in the splitting up of the forces of orderly reform and progress as in the ceaseless activities of those who are at heart revolutionary.

BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES. VIEWS OF THE RISING GENERATION IN ENGLAND.

An essay-competition organized by a London paper for school children, on the Prince of Wales's tour, produced some quaint specimens of youthful politics and patriotism. One little fellow seemed chiefly impressed by the feat which the Prince was required to perform in having to be on his "company manners" all the time.

Wherever he went he had to use his best manners, because there were always thousands of people watching him, and if he had made one slip it would have perhaps have been put down to England's ignorance.

Some curious views of the British Empire leaked out which would scarcely have met with the approval of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas. One young essayist observed:

In the great war our Empire was of great use to us, seeming to thank us for lessening our harsh way of ruling "over them."

Another rising John Bull with a turn for respolitik remarked that:

The colonies are a great help in time of war. They will also prove a ready market for manufactured goods. He is too young to be conversant with the beneficent operations of the tariff laws.

Another had a better grasp of the idea of dominion status:

When the children were young then they had to do as their mother told them, but when they grew up they were given the latch key, and when they were married they did as they liked.

One was willing to confer the latchkey of nationhood on the United States and Japan as well:

No longer are they sons, they have now breathed the tape with the United States, Japan, and their grey, careworn parent.

His metaphors are a trifle mixed, though it is a healthy sign when one's "grey, careworn parent" makes a dead heat of it with the United States and Japan.

THE OLD STYLE OF CEMENT BIFOCALS

with their disfiguring and annoying dividing line has been supplanted by a new lens with two foci called Kryptok invisible bifocal lens. The upper portion of the glass for distance and the lower for reading ground from one single piece of glass. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting & Manufacturing Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in the Colony—located in 53, Queen's Road, Central manufacture this kind of invisible bifocal lens on all prescriptions in either regular or Toric forms.—ADVT.



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A Triumph of British Industry

Built at the largest automobile works in the Empire and of world-wide fame for the remarkable successes it has attained in trials and tests, the Austin Twenty demands the instant attention of overseas motorists. In the Austin Twenty you have a super-car at a moderate price. It is a thoroughly tested car, built upon proven principles, and particularly suitable for overseas conditions. Get in touch with local distributors.



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THE NEW FRONTIER...
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

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Patron.—His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.

Honorary Stewards.—His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff, K.C.B., His Excellency Major-General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.S.I., K.C.B., Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and Commodore W. Bowden - Smith, C.B.E.

Stewards.—The Hon. Sir C. Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., Lieut. Colonel G. K. Bull Bruton, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. Henry Humphreys, Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, Lieut. Col. W. Loring, R.A., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brig-General E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O., Mr. H. P. White.

Gymkhana Committee.—Mr. H. Bickett, Mr. C. H. Blason, Mr. D. E. Clark, Dr. C. Forsyth, Mr. J. Bell Irving, Mr. T. Leitch, and Major Timmis.

Judge.—Mr. D. E. Clark.

In Charge of the Scale.—Mr. H. Bickett, Mr. R. M. Dyer, and Mr. T. Leitch.

Starter.—Brig-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten.

Padding.—Dr. C. Forsyth, and Mr. H. P. White.

Timekeeper.—Mr. A. E. S. Alves.

In delightful weather, the third gymkhana arranged by the Hongkong Jockey Club took place, on Saturday, at the Race-course in Happy Valley. There was a very large attendance, which included many ladies. The racing was exceedingly keen and a close finish characterised every event except one, so that interest was well maintained during the whole afternoon. The size of some of the sweeps indicated that the monthly race meetings are well patronised by those members of the public who like to tempt fickle fortune.

In the Gymkhana Stakes, Parran was the only placed pony which had any points to its credit, and now scores six. Hongkong Chief, by coming in first, scores 4 points, which puts it on a level with Speckled Mouse and Scampardale, which each accumulated 4 points at previous meetings.

Mr. T. W. Doyle was the most successful jockey of the afternoon, with 3 firsts, a second and a third, being placed five times in seven events. Mr. Bell-Irving had one first, 3 seconds and 2 thirds, and so was placed six times in the seven events. Mr. Soares had a first, a second and a third; no other jockey had more than one win to his credit.

The meeting, as usual, was admirably organised. The band of the Wiltshire Regiment, under Bandmaster Eaton, rendered selections on the lawn and contributed in no small degree towards the success of the afternoon.

1.—HALF MILE RACE.

For Subscription Griffs of both classes of this season 1920-1921 which have run and not won a race either at the official meeting or at Gymkhana. 1st prize, \$250; 2nd prize, \$100; 3rd prize, \$75.

Mr. H. P. White's Carpenter, 155 lbs. (Mr. P. Kremer) 1

Mr. C. R. Thompson's Shooting Star, 155 lbs. (Mr. Thompson) 2

Mr. John Bell Irving's Miserrimus, 155 lbs. (Mr. Bell-Irving) 3

Mr. B. Basto's Frampton, 155 lbs. (Mr. T. W. Doyle) 0

Mr. Ferdinand's Workshop (late Don Juan), 155 lbs. (Mr. Soares) 0

Mr. Blank's King Harry, 155 lbs. (Mr. Gibson) 0

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak's Perandure, 152 lbs. (Mr. Sewell) 0

Mr. Constont's Nightmare (late Meadow Mouse), 149 lbs. (Mr. C. M. Alves) 0

Mr. Albert's Glad Eye (late East), 149 lbs. (Capt. Spinks) 0

Messrs. Hosie and Lay's By Jingo, 150 lbs. (Major Timmis) 0

A length separated first and second and half a length second and third.

Time: 1min. 1sec. Cash Sweep. Winner: \$17.50 Ticket No. 1, 12.50 2, 12.50 3, 12.50 4, 12.50 5, 12.50 6, 12.50 7, 12.50 8, 12.50 9, 12.50 10, 12.50 11, 12.50 12, 12.50 13, 12.50 14, 12.50 15, 12.50 16, 12.50 17, 12.50 18, 12.50 19, 12.50 20, 12.50 21, 12.50 22, 12.50 23, 12.50 24, 12.50 25, 12.50 26, 12.50 27, 12.50 28, 12.50 29, 12.50 30, 12.50 31, 12.50 32, 12.50 33, 12.50 34, 12.50 35, 12.50 36, 12.50 37, 12.50 38, 12.50 39, 12.50 40, 12.50 41, 12.50 42, 12.50 43, 12.50 44, 12.50 45, 12.50 46, 12.50 47, 12.50 48, 12.50 49, 12.50 50, 12.50 51, 12.50 52, 12.50 53, 12.50 54, 12.50 55, 12.50 56, 12.50 57, 12.50 58, 12.50 59, 12.50 60, 12.50 61, 12.50 62, 12.50 63, 12.50 64, 12.50 65, 12.50 66, 12.50 67, 12.50 68, 12.50 69, 12.50 70, 12.50 71, 12.50 72, 12.50 73, 12.50 74, 12.50 75, 12.50 76, 12.50 77, 12.50 78, 12.50 79, 12.50 80, 12.50 81, 12.50 82, 12.50 83, 12.50 84, 12.50 85, 12.50 86, 12.50 87, 12.50 88, 12.50 89, 12.50 90, 12.50 91, 12.50 92, 12.50 93, 12.50 94, 12.50 95, 12.50 96, 12.50 97, 12.50 98, 12.50 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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BRITISH GROUP of MANUFACTURERS making competitive lines of all Hardware, Paints, Machinery and Plant with their own Technical Staff in China desire to hear of a first-class firm of Merchants who will work with them in the territory of Hongkong, Kiangtung and Kwangsi. Replies in confidence to Box 1024, c/o Daily Press Office. [1020]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer,
"ALFPORE"
Arrived Hongkong, on June 4th, 1921.
From BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From MARSEILLES ex.s.s. "CALEDONIA".
From Persian Gulf ex.s.s. "B. L. S. N." and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, June 5th, 1921. [1022]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DEUCALION"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hall's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 3rd June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th June will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 2nd June, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, June 3rd, 1921. [1024]

S.S. "PAUL LECAT"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th June, or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages must be examined by Messrs. Gossard & Douglas, on Saturday, the 9th June, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
E. BODENFUSER, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 4th, 1921. [1025]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

The Company's Steamship

"TSUGA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary, before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by June 10th, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, June 3rd, 1921. [1026]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REQUIRED a First-class Hand and Machinery SALESMAN with good connections in Hongkong to take sole charge of Sale Office. Reply giving fullest details of age, experience, salary required, etc., to Box 1021, c/o Daily Press Office. [1021]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

The Steamship

"FOOKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, June 4th, 1921. [1023]

SAFE, SURE AND GUARANTEED
CURE of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Patches, Marks, Eruptions, etc., in four weeks. Patients willing to be treated by Post are requested to write. Three days' trial free or a week's treatment for Rs. 7.8 only.

Sri Works, Beardon Square, Calcutta, India. [994]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG GARAGE.

WE have this day OPENED a GARAGE at No. 20, Prater Road, Wanchai. Cars will be available for Hire at Moderate Rates during hours of business. Cars are permitted to run, and at other times in emergency with Police permission. Telephone 3593.

THE HONGKONG GARAGE.
Hongkong, June 1st, 1921. [1009]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. 4372 for 12 old silver shares No. 14857/68 now converted into 60 Gold Shares in this Society standing in the name of RIV. WILLIAM ROBERTS BEACH (Deceased), late of READING, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and a Certificate for the 60 Gold Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.
Hongkong, May 24th, 1921. [984]

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

REVISED CHARGES FOR LIVERY SERVICE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the increased Cost of Motor Spirit, etc., we beg to announce the following Reductions in charges for Car Hire, as from the 1st June, 1921:—

OLD RATE	NEW RATE
Large Car \$5 per hour	Large Car \$7 per hour
Small Car \$3 per hour	Small Car \$5 per hour
Small Car \$2 per hour	Small Car \$4 per hour
Small Car \$1.50 per hour	Small Car \$3 per hour
Small Car \$1.25 per hour	Small Car \$2.50 per hour

DAIRY FARM NEWS

JUST RECEIVED

Consignment of Smoked Fish direct from the

SCOTTISH FISHERIES

Fillets

Haddocks

Kippers

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENGLOE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th June, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th June, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, June 1st, 1921. [1016]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9th, at 12 o'clock Noon.

H. BIRKETT, Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, May 10th, 1921. [983]

KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Association will be held at the St. Andrew's Church Hall (by courtesy of the Vicar and Vestry) on FRIDAY, JUNE 10th, at 8.30 P.M.

Business:—
To consider and pass Revised Rules of the Association.
By Order.

W.M. JACKSON, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 31st, 1921. [1006]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Polder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 16th JUNE, at 10 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 25th JUNE, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, May 29th, 1921. [990]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD., will be held at the Company's Office No. 2, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of JUNE, 1921, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subject of the Resolution will be proposed:—

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Ten Million Dollars by the creation of 80,000 shares of \$100 each divided into 50,000 shares of \$100 each and 30,000 shares of \$100 each the ordinary shares ranking pari passu as from the date of allotment (proportion of interest and dividend in respect of the same for the Financial Year being calculated as from the date of allotment only) with the existing ordinary shares in the Company and the Founder's Shares ranking pari passu as from the date of allotment (proportion of interest and dividend in respect of the same for the Financial Year being calculated as from the date of allotment only) with the existing Founder's Shares in the Company.

2. That the Agreement dated the 21st day of May, 1921, made between Kan Chin Yuen of the first part, Fung Ping Shue of the second part, Peter Kingston Kwok of the third part, Ng Chang Luk of the fourth part, and Huiyui Tai of the fifth part, Pong Wei Ting, Li Tse Fong, Chan Ching Shek, Kan Tong Po, Chow Shon Son, Kan Ying Po, Li Koon Chinn, Wong Yuen Tong and Mok Ching Kong of the sixth part and The Bank of East Asia, Ltd., of the seventh part, and the same is hereby adopted, ratified and confirmed and the Directors be and are authorised to dispose of the 5 new Founder's Shares and the 12,500 new ordinary shares in the said Agreement.

3. That out of the remaining 67,495 new ordinary shares the Directors be and are authorised to dispose of 17,495 shares at such time or times to such person or persons and on such terms as the Directors may think fit.

4. That should the Directors in their absolute discretion be of the opinion that the financial position of the Company shall warrant it the Directors be and are authorised on the 20th day of June, 1921, to place a sum of \$500,000 out of the profits of the Company to the Reserve Fund thereby increasing the Reserve Fund to \$1,000,000 and at such time as the Directors shall see advisable to cancel the same and declare a bonus of \$20 per share on the shares of the Company at present issued and to satisfy such bonus by distribution amongst the persons who are registered as holders of the present issue of \$100 shares in the Company on a date to be hereafter settled by the Directors of the new ordinary \$100 shares of the Company credited as fully paid up (being part of the aforesaid 17,495 new ordinary shares) in respect of every two shares of the Company held by such persons as aforesaid and in satisfaction of such aforesaid bonus.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1921.
By Order of the Board,
KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager. [1016]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for:—
Boxes OK, KI, LM, LN, LR, LU, LW, MA, 50.

FOR SALE.
FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District, Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden, Early possession.
Apply to:—
Box No. 524,
"Care of Daily Press Office." [983]

INTIMATION

IDEAL BEVERAGES

Watson's DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are features which give this drink the popularity it deserves.

Watson's PYERIS

Sparkling Mineral Table Water.

Healthful and refreshing.

Blends excellently with Whisky.

Watson's STONE GINGER BEER

An ideal beverage for tennis and bathing parties. Prepared by a process of partial fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 438.

BIRTH.

CARRALL.—At Kingston Hill, London, to Mr. and Mrs. Eric CARRALL, a daughter. (By cable.) [1019]

MARRIAGE.

LOOS.—BRIGHTMAN.—At Shanghai, on May 28th, HENRY BROUHAUX LOOS to CONSTANCE, fourth daughter of Captain and Mrs. F. BRIGHTMAN, of Bedford.

DEATH.

LOVER.—At Shanghai, Edwin GEORGE BANNING LOVER, aged 39 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX RD., LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

"1837 HAO ZHAI HONGKONG"

THE MERCANTILE FLEET OF THE UNITED STATES.

The New York Tribune recently declared that Government operation of the United States Shipping Board Fleet may result in such a huge deficit that four or five hundred million dollars would have to be taken from the Treasury to make up the loss of a single year. No one acquainted with the conditions in the shipping world during the past twelve months would be greatly surprised if this forecast proved correct, having regard to the immense fleet America now possesses. An indication of the American Government's concern on this score may be seen in the decision of the Senate, reported in to-day's cables, instructing the Shipping Board to sell all its wooden ships by October 1st. These are times when we are seeing vessels of all nationalities traversing the oceans very lightly laden. There is not enough cargo offering for half the number of ships now on the oceans of the world. As everybody knows, the development of the United States into a great maritime Power is an episode of the war. Before the war America ranked very low down in the list of shipbuilding countries, but when the emergency arose, it mobilised all its resources of man, power and material and in the year ending April, 1919, it reached an output of nearly 3,600,000 tons, "launching more ships than had ever before been put into the water by any country."

Sir Westcott ARBELL, chief surveyor of Lloyd's Register, has written of the American shipbuilding movement that it constituted "one of the most remarkable achievements in the history of the world." Building operations did not cease all of a sudden when the war came to an end. A large number of unfilled orders in American shipbuilding yards, and in yards abroad (including Shanghai and Japan) have been executed since—some of them in the present year.

With so large a fleet on its hands at the close of the war—the needs of which it was primarily produced to meet—it was inevitable that the United States should henceforth aim at the maintenance of a great merchant marine. Mr. ARCHIBALD HURD, the well-known English writer on naval and mercantile marine questions, has written that America committed the mistake of imagining that the mere possession of ships gave a guarantee of success in the sea-carrying trade; but this, we think, is an interpretation of the genesis of the American maritime policy scarcely warranted by the actual circumstances.

The position was that the United States had this fleet on its hands, and it was for the Government to dispose of it or make the best use it could of it. Here was a great opportunity for America to do its own carrying trade. The inspiration of the policy was as much political as commercial. We doubt if any one was venturesome enough to predict that this great fleet would be operated successfully from the financial point of view, at all events at the start. Some State subsidy was foreseen to be essential to its maintenance, though doubtless far anticipated that the deficit would be so enormous as is now being fore-shadowed. The purely commercial view of the policy has recently found expression in the New York Journal of Commerce in these terms:—"Many vessels are now incurring severe losses in services which had been arranged for prior to the period of depressed charges and reduced freight business, and these losses will continue for some time to come—indeed, there is now nothing to indicate that they will terminate at any date that can be foreseen, assuming that conditions in shipping continue as they are at present. The United States thus faces a period of losing business extended over a lengthy period, as well as the necessity of a most drastic 'write off' in value if it goes out of the shipping business and transfers its fleet to others. This is the inheritance of our wasteful war policy, most of which was carried into effect after the war was over."

The Journal of Commerce advocates "writing off the loss and gradually selling this ships." All this, it says, "will take time, and will not be likely to be successfully consummated without a revision of our whole body of mercantile marine legislation. But that is a separate problem—the pressing issue is to suspend public ship operation with its attendant losses. The decision to get out of the shipping business and to put the trade back into the hands of private individuals is in line both with our general national policy and with the promises of the party now in power."

But private individuals under the handicap of existing American shipping legislation cannot make the ships pay any more than can the Shipping Board. Selling ships, and especially wooden ships, in times like the present, spells inevitable loss, but it will doubtless prove cheap to the nation in the end. We shall not, however, for a long time yet to come expect the Senate to follow up this decision by another for the sale of its steel ships. A very plausible case may be made out to persuade the American taxpayer to bear the trading loss on his broad back. The trouble at the present time is that there are now more ships afloat than ever before in the history of the world, and, owing to the impoverishment of Europe, a great scarcity of cargo to fill the yawning holds. All the world hopes for an early return to normal productive industry; and it probably will not be difficult to persuade the American taxpayer that he owes it as a duty to his country to bear meanwhile this inevitable trading loss; and that he can surely do it as well as the private shipowner of any other country in the world.

The staff of the High Normal College at Wuchang, a Government institution, following the example of the teachers in the National Colleges at Peking, has struck in order to obtain full payment of arrears of salary.

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Pillferage seems a particularly black offence when it goes to the length of breaking into the store of biscuits on a ship's lifeboat. This is what a coolie working in Taikoo Dock did on the American steamer *Gilman*, and Mr. Lindsell, on Saturday, sent him to prison for fourteen days.

Many friends, a Shanghai contemporary says, will hear with deep distress of the death of Mr. E. G. B. Lover, who passed away last week after a brief illness. Mr. Lover came to Shanghai 12 years ago and was formerly manager of Thos. Cook & Son, leaving them a little while ago to join Messrs. F. J. Norbury & Sons.

A Reuter telegram of May 27th from Peking states that His Excellency, Senhor de Freitas, Portuguese Minister and Deputy of the Diplomatic Body, who has been suffering from a slight attack of pneumonia for three weeks, has had a relapse, and though not in a serious condition, will be unable to attend to diplomatic duties for some time.

Many friends in Hongkong will be interested to notice in the further Birthday honours given in a cable to-day the name of Colonel J. R. Young who, for several years, until quite recently when he left for Home with his wife and daughter, was the Chief of the Royal Engineer Force in China. Colonel Young has been honoured with a C.B. Admiral Tudor, who was the predecessor of Admiral Sir Alexander Duff in the Command of the China Squadron receives the K.C.B.

A man stopping temporarily in Hongkong on his way to Canton was robbed of a pick-pocket in Centre Street. The money was recovered, and Inspector Appleton, in applying for a remand before Mr. Lindsell, on Saturday, explained that he had given the complainant \$10 of his money to spend, as he had no other cash, and had kept the balance as security for his return to prosecute, as he had promised to do. The defendant, apparently, would have dealt with the prosecutor even more generously, for he told the Magistrate he only picked up the money and was going to return it to the man.

An unusually large number of residents left Shanghai by the R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* for Vancouver en route to England, including several prominent racing men. Among the passengers were—Mr. and Mrs. L. Bridon, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burkill, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Johnson, and Mrs. J. D. D. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goyet, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Matthews, Dr. and Mrs. Duncan Main (Hankow), Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Potts, Mr. J. T. Pratt, C.M.G. and Mrs. Pratt (Tientsin), Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reiss, Mr. and Mrs. R. Spurr, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Turnbull, Bishop W. S. Lewis, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. R. S. Wauchope (Bombay), Messrs. H. F. Baker (Hankow), P. M. Beasley, E. E. Clark, E. O. Cumming, W. R. Lemarchand, Thos. Millard, Julius Rosenfeld, C. E. Sparks, F. A. Sampson and P. Wisner.

We learn, through Messrs. Vernon and Smith, that their London Agents have cabled that the Shell Transport and Trading Co. will pay the usual dividend of 5s. per share on July 5th.

SHELL DIVIDEND.

THE PEAK FIRE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I was very glad to note from your issue of this morning that the treatment meted out to the Fire Brigade, on Thursday evening last at the bottom Peak Tram Station has not been allowed to pass without notice. It is surely common knowledge that any building on the Peak stands a pretty poor chance of being saved once it becomes alight, owing to the absence of water pressure and to the inability of the Brigade to take their pumping gear up to the fire. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to get to the scene at the earliest possible moment.

It was scandalous to see the way the general public rushed to take their seats in the tram in question, leaving the firemen to find room where best they could, both for themselves and for their heavy and bulky hose and gear.

The tram left, as your informant states, literally festooned with firemen hanging on where they were able to get a hold.

The tramway servants should be instructed how to deal with a contingency of this sort for their future guidance

BRITAIN'S LABOUR TROUBLES:

ENGINEERING TRADE OUTLOOK:
PREMIER'S LAST WORK TO MINERS.

DISASTROUS CLOUD-BURSTS: BUSINESS QUARTER OF TOWN DESTROYED.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH MANN'S AGENCY.]
THE COAL DISPUTE.
NO FURTHER OFFER.

LONDON, June 4th.
The Premier has replied to the miners' Executive that the Government has nothing further to propose. Its offer of May 27th cannot be prolonged more than a fortnight.

HOPE OF EARLY SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, June 4th.
The fact that several railways have announced an increase in train services and the reports that miners in one or two districts are displaying an inclination to resume work are regarded as confirming the hopes of an early coal settlement.

The miners in Swallow, Derbyshire, resumed yesterday, agreeing to a temporary settlement, and to-day work is proceeding satisfactorily. Large numbers are engaged in clearing the heavy falls on the underground roadways and ponies have been taken down.

There was a partial resumption at the Haywood colliery, in Lancashire, to-day.

The Executive of the Miners' Federation met in London to-day. Interviewed beforehand, they declared that they themselves were unanimous in rejecting the coal-owners' latest offer, but after a conference lasting two hours the Executive received a message from the Premier and adjourned till June 6th to consider it.

DESIRABILITY OF MINERS' BALLOT.

LONDON, June 5th.
The definiteness of the Premier's letter to the miners' Executive has created a sensation among the recipients. A significant point in the letter is the suggestion that the miners' ballot be taken on the rejected Government proposals during the fortnight while the offer is still open. So far the rejection has been the result of the voting of the district councils.

The *Sunday Times* insists on the desirability of ballot meetings being held. Colliery and engineering men in Scotland are demanding a ballot as a test of the real feeling of the miners on the question of resumption.

COAL OWNERS' OFFER.

LONDON, June 4th.
Notwithstanding the miners' rejection of the Government proposal, there is a firm impression that the protracted dispute will be settled at an early date. It is believed that the air is likely to be considerably cleared by the owners' reply to the Government, called last night, which indicates the points on which an agreement can be reached. The reply, besides laying down views, enters into particulars which elucidate the terms of the previous offer. Moreover, it contains a plan for providing improvements on it, which would increase colliers' pay under the revised conditions.

The owners, further, agree to a subsistence wage for low-paid workers. The miners are again meeting to-day, when they are likely to consider the foregoing, as also a well-considered proposal from Northumberland that a national conference be convened to discuss the position.

EARLIER CABLES.

MINERS REJECT GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

OWNERS STILL OBSTINATE.

LONDON, June 3rd.
The mine owners have replied to the Government's proposals stating that no progress can be made towards settlement as long as the miners persist in demanding a national pool and national settlement of wages. They suggest the establishment of a national board, with a neutral chairman whose decisions would be final to deal with standard wage and the ratio of profits to wages.

The miners have also replied merely intimating that all districts have rejected the Government's proposals.

LONDON, June 3rd.
Swallow collieries in Derbyshire, normally employing 1,000 men, reopened this morning, the men having accepted a flat rate reduction of 2s. 6d. per shift with a mutual undertaking to abide by the terms of the general settlement.

CABLES TO THE FAR EAST. VASTLY IMPROVED SERVICE IN A FEW WEEKS.

LONDON, June 3rd.
An Eastern Telegraph Company official states that the recent delay in cablegrams to India and the Far East was due to a temporary interruption necessitated by a renewal work on the Company's Red Sea cables in order to increase their carrying capacity. When the work is completed the service to India and the Far East will be vastly improved. It is hoped that this improvement will be effected in a few weeks.

LATEST CABLES. THE SILESIAN IMBROGLIO. SERIOUS POLISH EXCESSSES.

LONDON, June 5th.
Reuter is informed that the situation in Upper Silesia has not improved. Insurgents are blowing up bridges and preventing the passage of food trains. Parties of Poles are firing on engineers who are repairing the lines.

The Poles have seized Pless and hoisted the Polish flag. The French garrison at Pless remains in barracks.

The Poles have surrounded Tarnowitz and seized the railway station, though the French remain in the town.

REICHTAG VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

BERLIN, June 4th.
In the Reichstag, the German National Communist motions, refusing vote of confidence, were rejected overwhelmingly. The vote of confidence introduced by the three Coalition parties, approving of the Government's declaration regarding the fulfilment of the ultimatum, was adopted by 212 votes to 77.

The second section of the resolution dealing with the Government's attitude towards Upper Silesia was also passed by a big majority. The German People's Party abstained from voting.

NECESSITY OF RESTORING ORDER.

PARIS, May 30th (delayed).
While readily concurring with the British Government's view of the expediency of the meeting of the Supreme Council at Boulogne to discuss the Upper Silesian problem, the French Government, according to *Le Temps*, has expressed the opinion that order should first be restored there so as to make sure that the Council's decisions shall be respected by Poles and Germans alike.

FEELING IN FRENCH CIRCLES.

PARIS, May 31st (delayed).
French political circles feel gratified at the German Government's prompt acceptance of the French proposal for appointing an experts committee on the Upper Silesian problem.

BOURSE STAFF ON STRIKE.

AMSTERDAM, June 4th.
The stock-brokers recently decided that the Bourse be closed on Saturday from June to October. The Government ordered that the closing be applicable only to July and August. The staff of the Bourse, spent to-day, however, singing, whistling, smoking and letting off fireworks, and prevented the issue of quotations.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

SENSATIONAL END OF LAST BRITISH CASE.
LIEZG, June 4th.
The trial in the fourth and last of the British cases of German war criminals was concluded when Karl Neumann, the submarine Commander who sank the hospital ship *Dover Castle*, was acquitted on the ground that he was bound to obey the orders of his superiors.

COURT'S JUSTIFICATION OF VERDICT.

LATER.
The President said that the German Government will bear all the costs of the Neumann case. He said that all civilised nations recognised the principle that the subordinate was covered by the orders of his superiors. There was nothing to prove that the accused was guilty of cruelty, as the Allies alleged. The Court expressed the opinion that his orders were justified.

The British Commission, afterwards, bade farewell to the President.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT HARDING.
WASHINGTON, June 5th.
The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has approved a resolution—drawn up by the Chairman, Mr. Porter, after conferring with President Harding—declaring that Congress fully concurs in the President's intention of calling an international conference on the limitation of armaments, and appropriates \$100,000 to meet the preliminary expenses of the Conference.

BURMA RAILWAY STRIKE.

MEN'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.
RANGOON, June 4th.
The strike on the Burma Railway, which was in progress since April 25th, has come to an end, the strikers requesting unconditional reinstatement.

THE OLYMPIAD.

NEXT IN PARIS.
LAUSANNE, June 4th.
The International Olympic Congress has decided to hold the eighth Olympiad in Paris in 1924, and the ninth in Amsterdam in 1928.

ADMIRAL SIMS.

DINNER AT DOWNING STREET.
LONDON, June 4th.
There was a distinguished gathering, including Mr. Davis, Mr. Massey and numerous Cabinet Ministers, at the dinner given to Admiral Sims at Downing Street by the Premier on behalf of the Government.

WOODEN VESSELS.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD DECISION.
WASHINGTON, June 4th.
The Senate has directed the Shipping Board to sell all wooden vessels before October 1st.

FLOODS AND CLOUDBURSTS. DISASTROUS RESULTS IN EAST COLORADO.

DENVER, June 4th.
Cloud bursts and floods have caused havoc among crops and live-stock in East Colorado, especially in Pueblo. Hundreds have been forced to flee from their homes in boats.

WHOLE BUSINESS QUARTER DESTROYED.

DENVER, June 5th.
One hundred and thirty-two bodies have been recovered in Pueblo. They were the victims in a cloud-burst. It is estimated that ten million dollars is the amount of the damage done. A 6-foot wave destroyed practically the whole business section, including the Armour packing plant building. Fires broke out everywhere, and were extinguished with difficulty.

ITALIAN HEROES.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY IN FRANCE.
PARIS, May 30th (delayed).
An impressive ceremony took place at Nîmes, in Champagne, in honour of the three thousand Italian soldiers who fell there in 1917, in defence of European liberties. Marshal Foch, Marshal Petain, the Italian Ambassador, the Italian General Abbrici and delegations of several Italian and French regiments were present.

BEYROUT FAIR.

VISIT OF SIR HERBERT SAMUEL.
BEYROUT (SYRIA), May 30th.
Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner of Palestine, and the British Admiral De Robeck were the guests of General Gouraud, the French High Commissioner of Syria, and Admiral De Bon on board the battleship *Lorraine*. Cordial toasts were exchanged.

Sir Herbert paid the International Fair a lengthy visit and expressed admiration at the striking results already obtained in Syria with French co-operation.

EARLIER CABLES.

IRISH PROBLEM.

OUTNUMBERED POLICE DEFY SINN FEINERS.
LONDON, June 3rd.
Two hundred Sinn Feiners ambushed 28 police near Borrisokane in the morning. Four police were killed and five wounded.

In the ambush at Westport (reported in Saturday's cables) six police took refuge in a house after the remainder had been killed and wounded. The attackers demanded their surrender. The police replied that they would continue to fight till their ammunition was exhausted. The attackers thereupon threatened to kill the wounded, but police reinforcements then arrived.

LATEST LIVERPOOL OUTRAGES.

LONDON, June 3rd.
An outrage attributed to Sinn Feiners occurred at Liverpool, last night, when 50 main telephone wires to Leeds and 30 wires to the North were cut and poles cut down elsewhere. Communications with the North have been seriously affected.

RUBBER EXHIBITION.

MANY TROPICAL PRODUCTS REPRESENTED.
LONDON, June 3rd.
The exhibition of rubber and other tropical products in the Agricultural Hall, which opened to-day, is interesting not only by reason of the wide range of products but also because of the manifold articles manufactured from them. Messrs. Lever Brothers' stall very impressively displays articles the firm manufactures together with raw products from its African colonies. The Gold Coast has a striking and artistic exhibit. Malaya and Ceylon also worthily presented. A noteworthy feature is an exhibit of rubber linoleum which, according to Sir Ernest Birch, is capable of absorbing 30,000 tons of raw rubber annually.

The Netherlands section is sub-divided into Sumatra, Java, and East Java stands, and the famous Netherlands Government Rubber Institute at Delft splendidly displays various mechanical and other testing machines. Photographs, soils, samples of crude rubber, tools, and seeds. A subsection is allotted to the gutta-percha cultivation carried on at the Netherlands India Government plantations in Java. Palm oil, tea, coconuts, and coffee are also included.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

LONDON, June 3rd.
It is officially announced that General Sir Julian Byng G.C.B. has been appointed Governor-General of Canada.

General Byng, first Baron of Vimy and seventh son of the second Earl of Strathford, has served in the Sudan Expedition, South Africa, and the European War. He holds British, French, Belgian, Russian, and Serbian war distinctions. For his part in the European war he was thanked by Parliament for his distinguished war services and granted £250,000.

MURDER OF TAALAT PASHA.

YOUNG ARMENIAN STUDENT ACQUITTED.
BEIRUT, June 3rd.
Toljarian, the young Armenian student, charged with shooting Taalat Pasha, the former Turkish Grand Vizier, on March 3rd, has been acquitted.

LATEST CABLES. BIRTHDAY HONOURS. C. B. FOR COLONEL J. YOUNG.

LONDON, June 4th.
The Birthday Honours include the following:—
Commandership of the Order of the Bath.—Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Curzon.
Companionship of the Order of the Bath.—Colonel Julius Young, Chief Officer of the Royal Engineer Forces in China.

EARLIER CABLES.

EARL CURZON MADE A MARQUIS.

LONDON, June 3rd.
The Birthday Honours include the following:—
Earl Curzon becomes a Marquis. The Lord Chancellor (Lord Birkenhead) is created a Viscount.
New Peerages include Sir Henry D'Arville, Sir Ailwyn Fyfe, and Sir Marcus Samuel.
New Baronetcies include Mr. William Berry, Editor of the *Sunday Times*.
Sir Robertson Nicoll is made a member of the Order of Companions of Honour.

[George Nathaniel Curzon, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., M.A., P.C., F.R.S., D.C.L., L.L.D., J.P., D.L., has been an Irish representative Peer since 1908. He was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1919; has been leader of the House of Lords since 1914; was a member of the Imperial War Cabinet in 1918. He was Viceroy and Governor-General of India from 1899 to 1905. He has travelled extensively in Central Asia, Persia, Afghanistan, the Pamirs, Siam, Indo-China, and Korea. His published works include "Problems of the Far East," 1894.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry James Dalrymple, P.C., and M.P. for Kircaldy Burghs since 1902, is a newspaper proprietor and chairman and managing director of the *Daily Chronicle* and *Glasgow News*. He is also managing proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Reynolds's Newspaper*, and *The Era*.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Ailwyn Fyfe, P.C., K.B.E., was Vice-Chamberlain of Queen Victoria's Household from 1903 to 1909, Junior Lord of the Treasury from 1909 to 1913, and President of the Board of Agriculture from 1905 to 1908.

Sir Marcus Samuel, whose name is well-known in the Far East, introduced the transport of petroleum in bulk through the Suez Canal and developed large oilfields in the Far East. In 1915 he received an official vote of thanks from the Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty for his services of the utmost importance to the fighting forces at the present time.

William Ewart Berry has been Editor-in-Chief of the *Sunday Times* since 1915. He founded the *Advertising World* in 1901, and has owned and edited various other journals.

Sir William Robertson Nicoll, Kt., M.A., LL.D., has been Editor of the *British Weekly* since 1887. He has written many books, including numerous theological works. The Order of the Companions of Honour, created by King George V. on June 21st, 1917, is restricted to 50 members and is of one class only, to which women are equally eligible with men. The Order carries with it no title, and is conferred for conspicuous services of national importance.

The Order ranks next to and immediately after the First Class of the Order of the British Empire.]

THE OAKS.

LOVE-IN-IDLENESS WINS COMFORTABLY.
LONDON, June 3rd.
The result of the Oaks was as follows:—
Love-in-Idleness 1
Lady Slipper 2
Longsuit 3

Twenty-two horses ran. There were three lengths between first and second, and a neck between second and third. The betting was as follows:—Love-in-Idleness 5-1, Lady Slipper 25-1, Longsuit 10-1.

Gesture led till near Tattenham corner closely attended by Bettina, Keoptime, Ensign of Mars, and Love-in-Idleness. The latter went to the front and won easily.

Time 2min. 39.2-sec.
The King was present.
The runners were identical, with the probabilities published on Friday as follows:—Picardy (Jones), Pompadour (Brennan), Longsuit (Lane), Hasty Match (Fox), Villna (A. Smith), Princess of Mars (A. Balding), Donna Tirazca (Wragg), Clear Trace (Colling), Keoptime (Gardner), Nipper (F. Bullock), Strathleven (V. Smyth), Gesture (Bellhouse), Le Veneur (Whalley), Orange Maiden (J. Leach), Nutcracker (Carlsake), Venatille (O'Neill), Love-in-Idleness (Childs), Tishy (Evans), Star of Blyth (Burns) and Lady Slipper (P. Mason).

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION TO TERMINATE STATE OF WAR.
WASHINGTON, June 3rd.
Representatives foreign affairs committee, is introducing in the House of Representatives immediately a resolution to terminate the state of war with Germany and Austria as a substitute for the Knox resolution.

LADIES' GOLF FINAL.

LONDON, June 3rd.
In the final of the ladies' golf championship at Tamworth, Miss Letch beat Miss Wetherby by 4 up and 3 to play.

FAR EASTERN CABLES. NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, June 3rd.
Mr. B. Lenox Simpson, political adviser to the Government of China, arrived in London to explain the view of China with regard to Far Eastern problems, particularly the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. He expects to remain in England two months. Referring to his conferences with members of the American and Canadian Governments, Mr. Simpson said that he found in America general agreement with the statement of Senator McCormick that though possible Britain and Japan could make a treaty acceptable to the American people who had decided the American policy in the last election all the members of the American administration with whom he had discussed the question showed great anxiety with regard to the naval question in the Pacific and did not disguise the fact that America was strengthening herself in every way possible by shipbuilding, dock construction, etc.

AN ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Conversing with members of the Canadian Parliament he found them unanimous in the view that if the Alliance were renewed in any form they would insist on the inclusion of a clause whereby the treaty must be ratified by the Canadian Parliament before it became binding.

Before he left Peking the Chinese Foreign Minister told him that China would regard renewal of the treaty as a formal ratification by Great Britain of Japanese policy in China during the war, including questions such as Shantung. He emphasised that China had no real quarrel with Japan. It was only a question of policy and interpretation of documents. All ill-feeling between China and Japan would disappear very rapidly if the Chinese views were duly considered.

He concluded by referring to the possibility of an anti-British boycott in China owing to the intense feeling of Chinese merchants due to the native press incessantly alleging that Japan was only an instrument for British policy, and that Great Britain was chiefly responsible for the whole position in the Far East.

PRINCIPAL CHINESE DELEGATE IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 4th.
Dr. Wang Chung-hui has arrived here.

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN IN FRANCE.

PARIS, May 31st (delayed).
The Japanese Crown Prince arrived at Havre on board the *Katori*, under an escort of French destroyers. A large crowd gave the Prince a very hearty welcome.

Parisian papers devote many articles to the long traditional friendship between the French and the Japanese nations, and to the importance of their close co-operation in the Far East.

CHINESE MISSION ENTERTAINED BY KING OF BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, June 3rd.
The King gave an audience to the Chinese Mission headed by Mr. Chu Chi Chien. The Belgian Foreign Minister and the Chinese Minister at Brussels were present. Subsequently a banquet was given at the Palace in honour of the mission, the guests including the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Labour, Science and Art, the Burgomaster of Brussels and the rectors of Belgian universities.

CHINESE MINISTER DINES WITH AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, June 3rd.
Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister to London, and his wife dined with the American Ambassador, Colonel Harvey. There were numerous Foreign Office and Diplomatic Corps guests, including Sir John and Lady Jordan.

LATEST CABLES.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS v. MIDDLESEX.
LONDON, June 4th.
At Lords, before a crowd of 20,000 in fine weather, the Australians won the toss and put Middlesex in. Middlesex made 111 runs in 180 minutes, Hendren contributing 34. Armstrong took 5 wickets for 15 runs. Australians had made 85 for 6 wickets at the close of play.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRALIANS BEAT CAMBRIDGE.
LONDON, June 3rd.
Cambridge made 123 runs. Mailey took seven wickets for 37 runs. The Australians won by an innings and 14 runs.

COUNTY MATCHES.

Somerset beat Essex by an innings and 47 runs; Kent beat Warwick by 75 runs; Middlesex beat Nottinghamshire by an innings and 197 runs; Hampshire and Surrey played a draw.

THE SECOND TEST MATCH.

Eight players—namely Douglas, Knight, Hobbs, Hendren, Easne, Wolley, Durston, and Parkin—have now been chosen to represent England in the second test match.

HIGH TREASON.

GERMAN OFFICER WANTS THE EX-KAISER BACK.
BERLIN, June 3rd.
A petty officer at a monarchist demonstration declared that the Leipzig trials were a disgrace. No Englishman should be permitted to enter Leipzig alive. He prayed for the return of the ex-Kaiser, Herr Wirth, the Chancellor, in the Reichstag, said that the man would be tried for high treason.

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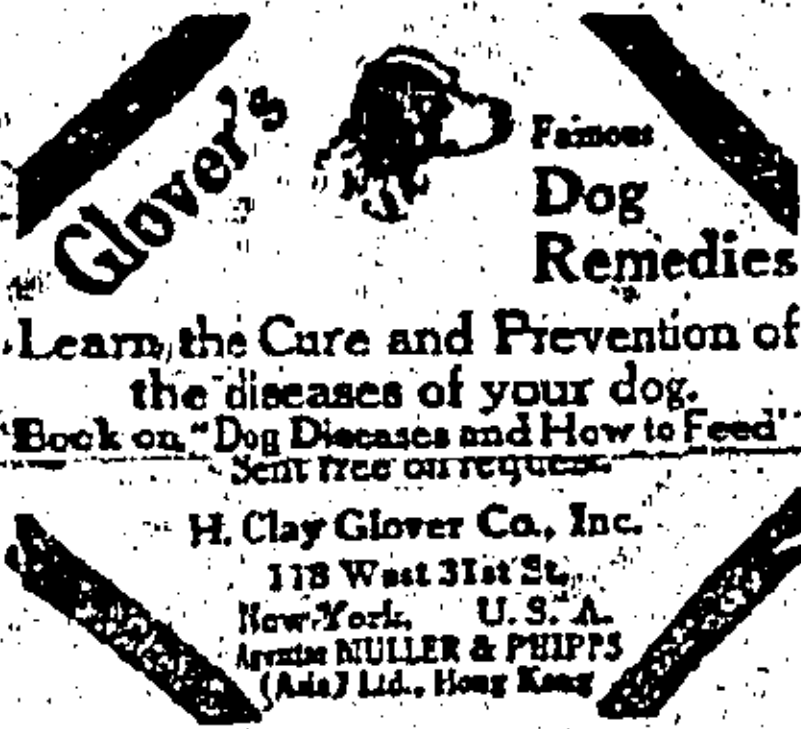
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SCOTTISH SPORT.END OF THE RUGBY SEASON.
SEMI-FINALS IN THE CUP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, March 30th.

Watsonians finished their Scottish programme with a good victory over Jed Forest, and have thus made "siccar" their claim to Championship honours. The long sequence of victories which had been obtained by the Border team suggested that they might prove stubborn opponents of the Myresiders, but there was never any doubt as to the result. The Watsonians success was thoroughly deserved. Once again A. W. Angus was the dominating influence, and his association with L. J. Dunn enabled the Watsonians to score three of the four tries in the match. The play of Jed Forest was not at all up to form. Their forwards played quite well and held their own, but their young back division was apparently unmoved by the importance of the occasion. The return fixture between Stewartians and Heriotians ended in a pointless draw, although on the run of the day Stewartians were unfortunate in not adding another victory to their list. Gala gave another wonderful display against Royal High School F.P.'s. Glasgow Academicals had a really fine victory over West of Scotland.

Watsonians, 15; Jed Forest, 0.
Glasgow Academicals, 17; West, 0.
Gala, 4; R.H.S., F.P., 3.
Heriot's, 3; Selkirk, 0.
Heriot's, 0; Stewart's, 0.

THE SCOTTISH CUP.

The semi-finals in the Scottish Cup were lacking the usual spice. In that between Rangers and Albion Rovers, the superiority of Rangers was too pronounced; they practically won the game at the start. A better struggle might have been expected between Heart of Mid-Lothian and Partick Thistle, but here again the display was of an even more moderate character. Thistle maintained constant attack on an even more moderate character. Thistle maintained constant attack on an even more moderate character. Thistle maintained constant attack on an even more moderate character.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

In the Scottish League the most noteworthy achievement was the defeat of Celtic at Kilmarnock. This result, robbing the competition of almost all the remaining interest, Rangers are now Champions beyond all doubt. Kilmarnock gave an exhilarating display in their second match, but they were not to be at any other period of the season. Three decided surprises were provided by the success of Queen's Park, Hamilton Academicals, and St. Mirren, all visiting clubs. Dundee showed excellent form, and were easily superior to Ayr United. Holiday football brought out one unexpected result. The amateurs of Queen's Park divided the points with Rangers, and were full value for the result. Partick Thistle, also, were in good form, and, though defeated, gave Celtic a good run for the solitary goal.

Kilmarnock, 3; Celtic, 2.
Falkirk, 1; Queen's Park, 2.
Hibs, 4; Morton, 0.
Clydebank, 3; St. Mirren, 4.
Airdrie, 1; Hamilton, 3.
Motherwell, 2; Raith Rovers, 1.
Aberdeen, 2; Dumbarton, 0.
Dundee, 2; Ayr, 0.
Queen's Park, 1; Rangers, 1.
Partick Thistle, 0; Celtic, 0.

EDINBURGH, April 20th.

Partick Thistle defeated Rangers by 1 goal to 0 in the 43rd final of the Scottish Cup competition, and gained possession of the trophy for the first time in their career. The superiority of Rangers throughout the season in the League competition, in which they have lost only one game, and the Championship of which is about to fall to them, pointed emphatically to their success at Celtic Park, and when it became known that Partick Thistle were deprived of two of their outstanding players through injuries, the result was looked upon as a foregone conclusion. But, as so often happens in the Cup, good form went by the board and the unexpected happened. The victory of Partick Thistle after so many years' striving was undoubtedly popular, and it was all for the good of the game that the honours should be round. They graduated worthily by disposing of such strong opponents as Hibernians, Motherwell, and Heart of Mid-Lothian, and the merit of their achievement was enhanced by the fact that in every round the ballot was unfavourable to them; they were drawn to play on opponents' ground. They had to take part in the large number of 10 games, probably a record in the competition, before qualifying for the last act, and their title to take part in it was, therefore, well earned. In the game it may with reason be said that they enjoyed a measure of luck, but they made the most of that luck, and Rangers could not take advantage of opportunities when they came. Indeed Rangers, after deserving a goal, lost a goal, and their wits. The game was won in the first half, although in it the Rangers dominated. Afterwards the exchanges were pretty even, and neither side scored. If anything, Partick Thistle came nearer to another score. It was not the greatest of goals, but one of the most interesting and exciting games of the season, tremendous energy and stamina being displayed on both sides.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SHOTS FROM NAVAL GUNS.WHEN FISHER WAS GOING TO
"HANDLE" THE PRESS.[BY H. C. BERRYMAN, "DAILY EXPRESS" NAVAL
CORRESPONDENT.]

Seventeen of the thirty paragraphs in Beatty's despatch on the battle of the Dogger Bank were either altered or omitted altogether from the first proof sent to him by the Admiralty, and before it ultimately appeared in the *London Gazette* other changes had been made.

The fact, long suspected, is made clear by Mr. Filson Young's book, "With the Battle-Cruisers" (Cassell, 25s. net), published to-day. The true version now appears for the first time, and it makes it clear why a glorious opportunity for annihilating the German battle-cruiser force was lost after the admiral was forced out of the fight by the damage to his flagship, and before he could catch up again in the destroyer to which he transhipped. It is not a creditable story, but it is well that we should be told the truth at last. It will be interesting now to see how the Official History handles it.

This is not the only remarkable disclosure in the book. The *Lion* stopped a Norwegian ship with iron ore for Rotterdam, but clearly destined for Krupp at Essen. The ship was sent in, but the Admiralty ordered her release with her cargo.

"KEEP NEARER THE ENEMY."

When we found that on the board of the company owning the ore mines in Norway, a shareholder in the company that owned the ship, and a large shareholder in the firm in Rotterdam, which the ore was consigned was a millionaire holding a high position in English social life and deep in the councils of the Government, we felt that desperate measures were necessary. Desperate measures were taken: what they were only four people in the world accurately know: but they had results.

That is Mr. Young's version. Will the other man ever tell his side of it?

Mr. Filson Young was a personal friend of Lord Beatty as well as a member of his staff—the story of how he bluffed his way there without the admiral's knowledge is a gem—and his book is not unnaturally a panegyric of the admiral. He gives us a new picture of the man who for most people is a figure of devil-may-care dash—a picture of a skilful tactician, a combination of coolness and restraint with natural daring.

His caution and his sense of responsibility were just as remarkable as his enterprise, but they were never allowed to obscure or dominate the fighting spirit.

That spirit is embodied in the signal that forms the coloured "jacket" to the book—Signal No. 74, "Keep Nearer the Enemy." It was hoisted in the *Lion* at the crisis of the Dogger Bank battle, and is manifestly destined to be linked with Beatty's name in history.

IF THAT WERE ALL!

But that is not all. Mr. Young tells us that the battle-cruisers did not last many months, so he tells us nothing of that force at Jutland. The authorities had other work for him—which leads to the most amazing comic story in the book.

Mr. Churchill, at that time First Lord, wanted him to become the official "Eye-witness" with the "Fleet." Lord Fisher, then First Sea Lord, objected.

"The Press would never stand it," said Fisher. "They'd be jealous and say we were showing partiality and allowing one writer special privileges."

"Oh, I think I could manage the Press," said Winston, with a wave of the hand.

"Oh, I could manage the Press," said Lord Fisher, "if that were all."

And for an amazing moment, says Mr. Young, they, these two potentates, bowed to one another as to their respective powers of "handling" the Press. He might have added—for the gibe would have been appropriate—that the Press is not "handled" as easily as offending passages in an admiral's despatches.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

There was little of interest in the Scottish, although Motherwell showed great superiority over Aberdeen, and Dumbarton had an unexpectedly large majority against Hamilton Academicals.

THE NEW RULES OF GOLF.

We are fully prepared for the changes that come into operation at the beginning of May—the unifying of the penalty for a lost or unplayable ball and for one out of bounds, and the introduction of the limit ball. Mr. J. L. Low has explained in reference to the unification of penalty that the Rules of Golf Committee came into agreement on the old St. Andrew's penalty of "loss of the distance and a stroke." There will be ample opportunity throughout the season to see how the rule operates in regard to play on a crowded course. The test of the limit ball was inconclusive, and the position was in no way helped by the experience of Duncan and Mitchell the other day, who were hitting it about 280 yards, but putting after the manner of an 18-handicap man. The old feeling of impact of club on ball is not there, and its capricious behaviour on the green has apparently created an early prejudice. Americans who are following the lead of Jock Hutchison with his deeply grooved clubs may bring them over for the Championship—they are still lawful instruments. A cynic has observed that ball manufacturers would seem to be in league with the makers of these freak clubs.

NEW RULES OF GOLF.

A number of alterations in the Rules of Golf were officially notified in mail week by the Rules of Golf Committee of the Royal and Ancient Club, the legislative authority for the game. The new rules were to come into force on May 1st.

The standardisation of the size and weight of the ball was decided some time ago, and the new rule is now incorporated.

A further important alteration lightens the penalty for a "lost ball." On the other hand, the price to be paid for "out of bounds" is increased.

The practice, which was becoming common, of waiving penalties in match-play competitions is absolutely barred, under pain of disqualification.

The question of the use of the latest freak clubs, made and used in the United States—such as grooved, slotted, or corrugated irons and mashies, which are supposed to make it easy to put "stop" on a ball—has not been dealt with, but the warning is issued that these clubs may be barred in the near future.

The more important of the new rules are as follows:

Rule 22: Lost and unplayable ball: (1) If a ball be lost (except in water or on a water hazard) or be deemed by the player to be unplayable, the player shall play his next stroke as nearly as possible at the spot from which the ball is lost or unplayable was played, adding a penalty stroke to the score for the hole.

If the stroke was played from the teeing-ground, a ball may be teed; in all other cases a ball shall be dropped.

In order to save delay, if a ball has been played to a part of the course where it is likely to be lost or unplayable, the player may at once play another ball in the manner provided for in this rule, but if the first ball be neither lost nor unplayable, it shall continue in play without penalty.

Rule 23: Ball out of bounds. (1) If a ball lie out of bounds the player shall play his next stroke as nearly as possible at the spot from which the ball which is out of bounds was played, adding a penalty stroke to the score for the hole.

The provisions for teeing-up and avoiding delay are the same as in Rule 22. The penalty stroke in the case of out of bounds may be remitted by a local rule.

A player may stand out of bounds to play a ball lying within bounds.

Special rules for match-play competitions: Rule No. 2: Competitors shall not agree to exclude the operation of any rule or local rule, nor to waive any penalty incurred in the course of the match, under penalty of their disqualification.

Special rules for stroke competitions: Rule 11: A ball may be lifted from any place on the course. If a player lift a ball either before or after the stroke he shall either—

(1) Play a ball as provided for in Rule 22; or

(2) Tee and play a ball under penalty of two strokes behind the place from which the ball was lifted; if this be impossible, he shall tee and play a ball under penalty of two strokes as near as possible to the place from which the ball was lifted, but not nearer to the hole.

In preparing a tee as above authorised the player is exempted from the restrictions imposed by Rule 15 (which forbids a player before striking a ball moving, bending, or breaking anything fixed or growing except to take his stance or make his swing).

The penalty for breach of this rule shall be disqualification.

Form of Golf Balls: Add "the weight of the ball shall not be greater than 1.62oz. avoirdupois, and the size not less than 1.62ins. in diameter." The Rules of Golf Committee will take whatever steps it thinks necessary to limit the power of the ball with regard to distance, should any ball of greater power be introduced.

SHAKESPEARE THE JUST.MR. MASEFIELD ON RIVAL
TRADITIONS.

At the invitation of the Council of the British Academy, Mr. John Masefield delivered the annual Shakespeare lectures at King's College.

He said that there were two traditions of Shakespeare. The tradition of those who did not know him at all was that he was a drunkard and a reprobate; the tradition of those who did know him was that he was open, honest, and a loyal and devoted friend. No man had had odder things said about him by his admirers. He had heard of books and articles written to prove that Shakespeare was God, the devil, an Irishman, a Welshman, an Italian, and a Scotsman; that he was a butcher, schoolmaster, soldier, printer, and a criminal lunatic; that he was an illiterate boor, political conspirator, a courtier, a lady, and another that he did not exist at all.

(Laughter.) Then all these silly things there was one siller, and that was that the plays known as Shakespeare were written by Bacon. He did not know whether any Baconian had died for his theory, but he still hoped. (Laughter.)

"Shakespeare had won from the world the epithet, 'The Gentle.' He might have more properly have been called 'The Just.' He was a man who led a perfect balance, who 'extended up nothing and set down nothing in malice.' We all care for the spirit of malice."

"We all care for the spirit of malice," said Mr. Masefield, "but in ways that would seem strange to Shakespeare. The dead things about him move us profoundly, but we have no theory built so that we may see Shakespeare's plays performed in the way he meant. And what have we done for the living things of Shakespeare?"

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HONGKONG.

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

IMPENDING HOSTILITIES IN THE SOUTH.

A Chinese news agency dispatch from Peking says: "The Government has decided to re-appoint Central Luk Yung-tung to the post of High Inspecting Commissioner for Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces. This means the opening of hostilities.

TROUBLE IN SHENSI.

In connection with the issue of a Presidential Mandate dismissing General Chen Shu-fan and appointing General Yen Hsiang-shan to the Chihai army to the Tachung-shan Shensi ports from Sinyangchow indicates that for the support of General Yen to get his new post in Hsian, Lieut. General Feng Yu-hsiang, commanding the sixteenth mixed brigade, is moving his troops towards Kuanyintung on the Honan-Shensi borders, by order of Marshal Tao K'un, while Yen Hsiang-shan himself is taking the twentieth army division with him. In spite of these military preparations to overthrow Chen Shu-fan and his Anfu friends, sensational reports are beginning to reach Kaitung that Chen Shu-fan is mobilizing his troops. This means that Chen Shu-fan will not recognize the Presidential Mandate without a struggle and that Chen has the support of Kanau and Sinking provinces. General Chao 'Tih, of Honan, is maintaining what he himself calls "a neutral attitude" towards the situation.

YUNNAN FRONTIER TROUBLES.

Major-General Chen Hsiang-shan, commander of the Szechuan-Tibetan Marshes, reports to the Government the capture of the notorious Chinese bandits, Liu Chuan-ting, who has been in co-operation with the Tibetan bandits, causing a great deal of trouble on the frontiers to the Chinese authorities for several years past. It appears that Liu Chuan-ting has been a favourite with General Chi-yao of Yunnan who once tried to regain his political and military power and influence in Szechuan through this man; but the new Commander-in-Chief of the Yunnan army, General Ku Ping-tien, who has no intention of interfering with the domestic administration of Szechuan, expelled him to the Yunnan-Tibetan borders where Liu was captured and decapitated immediately on the spot. In addition to this, General Ku has executed the notorious Yang Tien-lu, the bandit chief of Yunnan, who some time ago captured the American Missionary, Dr. Sheldon, in the hope of obtaining better terms from General Tang Chi-yao for his capitulation to the Government of Yunnan. Yang Tien-lu was arrested by General Tang; but General Ku, having noticed Yang's dissatisfaction with his treatment in Yunnan, where he served as a subordinate officer, in the army, and fearing his desertion, gave orders for his arrest and execution about a fortnight ago and these orders were carried out without the least trouble. The Yunnan and Szechuan residents in the Capital have wired congratulations to General Ku for his meritorious service to the country in the execution of these two dangerous chief bandits whose removal, they say, will bring peace and stability.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Albert & Co.'s (Ltd.) Pipe Goods Market Report says: "The market continues to gain strength, although there has been a more or less general slackening off in demand as a result of the agricultural activities which are now in full swing throughout the whole of Central China. Unfortunately for the farmers, the weather conditions recently have been very unfavourable, as the continuous unseasonable rains and cold are holding up the harvesting of the spring crops which otherwise promised to be excellent and many of these crops are essential to the prosperity and the purchasing power of the Yangtze Provinces. While the amount of buying for actual consumption is, therefore, comparatively small, there is a steady stream of speculative purchases going on all the time, the operators relying on the constantly improving statistical position of piece goods as a whole for a fair return when scarcity, followed by a sharp rise in values, would appear to be inevitable unless something quite unforeseen occurs to upset their calculations. Buyers of certain well-known lines are already beginning to find that they are not having quite so much of their own way as hitherto in the matter of prices, and it is a sign of the gradually changing aspect of affairs that some importers are reported to be steadily turning down offers and 'closing the book' until prices reach a more satisfactory level. This applies, of course, only to some indispensable close goods such as White Shirtings, and not to the heavy stocks of more or less unsaleable goods bought indiscriminately by inexperienced dealers during the 'boom,' many of which have little more than a nominal value to-day in relation to their original cost.

TRADING WITH RUSSIA.

A Russian news agency telegram from Petrograd says: "The steamer 'Gorge' has arrived in Batum (on the Black Sea) with a cargo of goods comprising the following:—Condensed milk, sugar, beans, flour and soap, and also the steamer 'Frank' with cotton and woollen piece goods. From Turkey sailing boats have been arriving daily laden with flour, sole leather, and sundries. Seventeen steamers from Constantinople have arrived in Sevastopol (Black Sea) with cargoes of different kinds of goods. The merchants who bring these goods report that at Constantinople there is no end of good waiting for export to Soviet Russia. Large and small steamers, and sailing boats are all engaged in moving these cargoes to Russia. Several big English steamship companies are offering to deliver large quantities of coal, machinery, motor cars, piece goods, sugar, etc., immediately. There are two million gallons of wine in the Crimea ready for export to Europe.

THE INTERPORT MATCH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

(Delayed in transmission.)

At half-past two on the afternoon of Empire Day, the interport match was commenced in beautiful weather. Shanghai won the toss and Deeks and O'Hara opened the innings, Havelock-Davies bowling from the South and Reed from the pavilion end. It soon became apparent that both batsmen were attempting to wear the bowling down. With the score at 10 Ollerdessean arrived an appeal for l.b.w.; it was a very close thing. Runs came very slowly and only in singles. Finally after 35 minutes' play Deeks tried to sweep a straight one round to leg and was l.b.w. At this period Reed was bowling splendidly. There was a strong "third-man" wind against him and he had both Ollerdessean and Barrett who came in first wicket, in difficulties.

The score, however, began to mount more rapidly now. Ollerdessean drove very hard and his leg-hitting was excellent. Webster went on at the pavilion end and was hit very hard by both batsmen. Shanghai then had a piece of good luck as Barrett lifted a ball from Webster but it fell midway between mid-off and deep, extra-cover and could not be reached. Two overs later Ollerdessean mistimed one and was well caught straight behind the bowler by Runjahn, who ran across from mid-on. Quayle came in and runs started to come very fast. Farthing then relieved Havelock-Davies who had bowled steadily for a long spell. Quayle found it difficult to score from him but both batsmen punished Webster heavily, who gave way to Reed. The change, succeeded, as the new bowler entirely deceived Quayle with a slower ball and had him beautifully caught near the boundary by Bag-nall. Muriel came in and proceeded to play very free and attractive cricket. Sayer then went on at the pavilion end and Barrett who was batting splendidly completed his hundred. Twice in succession he hit Sayer for six; the second hit would probably have carried the offices in the Naval Yard if hit from the Law Courts end on the Hongkong ground. Shortly after Muriel missed a straight one and was l.b.w. to Sayer. Leach succeeded and played some very pretty shots. A tentative Havelock-Davies had resumed at the south end and was bowling well, though he seemed to bowl more leg balls than he did. When stumps were drawn for the night Shanghai had scored 309 for 4 wickets—no very encouraging position for Hongkong.

Next morning was fine but colder and the wind had increased. Leach and Barrett scored rapidly, though the latter seemed to be a little careless off the bat. He was caught by Sayer at cover-stand, enough but the wind was so strong that anything might have been dropped. The fielding which during the first day had been excellent fell off on the Wednesday very badly. Curiously enough, the luck changed too and wickets began to fall fast. Leach was taken at second slip off Reed and soon afterwards Barrett skied the same bowler to cover-point and was caught. His 105 is, I believe the highest recorded interport score, and undoubtedly it was a fine performance. He gave a very hard chance to Stapleton in the country when in the thirties, and again to the same player just before, he was out. But both chances were extremely hard. Wainwright had been run out just previously owing to a misunderstanding, and a fine piece of fielding by Bag-nall. None of the other batsmen gave much trouble and the innings closed for 301.

It is probable that Reed has never bowled better. He never lost his length and even when thoroughly set Barrett had to watch him very carefully. He deserved to have got more wickets than he did. Havelock-Davies bowled a good deal faster on the morning of the second day and was much more difficult to play. For one thing a spot began to show in the 'wicket. Farthing got no wickets but he was sending down very good stuff and often had the batsmen guessing. Webster did not seem to like bowling against the wind and was rather uncertain.

HONGKONG'S FIRST INNINGS.

The Hongkong first innings opened badly, as after Sayer had scored a single, do Rome was clean bowled by a fine ball from O'Hara, which whipped and the batsmen both played excellent cricket. Franks especially hit very hard, and Quayle relieved O'Hara for a couple of overs before lunch. He was a bit short and hit Franks over the heart in his first over and on the left arm in the second—a very nasty blow. It was evident that the pitch was getting worse rapidly. Tiffin was taken at 1:30 with the score at fifty for 1 wicket—not too bad a score.

Allison resumed from the pavilion end after lunch and off his third ball Franks called Sayer for a run to 3rd man, and was run out, having apparently entirely misjudged the direction of the ball. The next over Sayer drove O'Hara for four but was caught immediately afterwards by Muriel running from cover to extra-cover. A fine catch. After that the side seemed paralysed and the less said the better. The innings closed for 80. It must, however, be remembered that the pitch was getting worse and worse, and that O'Hara was bowling magnificently. The fielding too was particularly good. Ollerdessean and O'Hara making fine one-handed catches. Allison bowled very steadily and it was hard to get him away. Hongkong followed on and Sayer and do Rome sent up 20 before rain stopped play. They played very carefully and did well to stay in as O'Hara continued to keep a perfect length.

The rain continued all night and stopped about 9 a.m. At lunch time it was clear that no play would be possible on the old pitch so the two captains decided to proceed on a new wicket. They started about 3 p.m. on a very wet ground, and it soon became apparent that runs were going to be difficult to get as the ball travelled very slowly. The batsmen played a defensive game and appeared to be settling down when do Rome was yorked by O'Hara. Shortly afterwards Sayer played a bit inside (as from Leach, who had gone on at the pavilion end, and was caught in the slips. Franks again played free cricket and was out unhelpfully. He jumped out to drive Leach and his foot slipped on the wet turf, with the result that he missed the ball and was bowled. Ollerdessean was caught splendidly by Barrett off O'Hara. He had been most unlucky as in each innings he was out to brilliant catches, taken one-handed high above the fielders' heads. Runjahn was missed at second slip before he scored but thereafter played a very steady game. Misfortunes continued. Webster was entirely deceived by a ball from Leach and Stapleton and on his wicket in playing back to O'Hara. (This was recorded as bowled in error.) Bag-nall, however, saved the face of the side by making twenty-five very quickly. He hit with tremendous power, putting one ball from Leach on to the dressing-room verandah, while O'Hara had not managed to get his hands up just in time he would probably have been seriously hurt by a terrific return, which he had no chance of holding. After he left, well caught by Ollerdessean at extra-cover. Havelock-Davies and Reed both succumbed to O'Hara but Farthing played steadily while Runjahn opened out and made several boundaries. The end came when Wainwright put down a googly to Farthing and clean bowled him.

COMMENTS ON THE GAME.

There is no doubt but that Hongkong were unlucky on the whole. They lost the toss and Shanghai had the first afternoon upon what Captain Barrett described as the best fast wicket he had ever played on in Shanghai. This was in the morning and Hongkong did very well to get the last six wickets for under ninety; the batsmen did not indulge in wild hitting by any means. But in justice to Shanghai it must be said that their team was a very fine one—one of the strongest that has ever represented their club.

Hongkong seemed paralysed by the run out at the second wicket. It cannot be said that they batted well, but O'Hara at times was well-nigh unplayable. As a fielding side they did very well on the first day, though the strong wind on the second day seemed to bother them a lot. The second innings was not a bad performance as on the wet ground it was extremely difficult to get more than a single as the ball travelled so slowly. Runjahn batted uncommonly well, but proved a great deal of trouble to the good bowlers on cricket, and should prove a most useful interport man in future years. Ollerdessean was very unlucky as he was batting in very pretty style. If the side has been beaten this year, the new players have at all events gained some useful experience which should produce a fine harvest of runs in the future.

HONGKONG CHALLENGE AGAIN.

PRESENTATION TO MR. A. P. WOOD.

There was a merry gathering in the Shanghai Club on Saturday evening, May 30th, when the President and Committee of the Shanghai Cricket Club entertained the Interport cricket teams, scorers and umpires to dinner. The opportunity also being taken to make a presentation to Mr. A. P. Wood, on his departure from Shanghai, in recognition of the great work he has done for the sport locally. Sir Everard Fraser, K. C. M. G., British Consul-General, presided and about 100 sat down to dinner.

The speeches were all commendably brief, being confined to genuine expressions of good comradeship, punctuated with much real humour which kept the gathering in the most joyous of moods. Mr. G. L. Sayer, the Hongkong captain, showing a special genius in this way. The after-dinner programme opened with a toast to His Majesty and silent recognition of the memory of departed sportsmen, after which the Chairman proposed the health of "the people who came to get topside of Shanghai—and didn't." He said, what with Shanghai first selecting Barrett, then Hongkong losing the toss and finally the weather going against them, he felt sorry for the visitors and it was not surprising they were beaten. Yet they played the game to the very end and, though unsuccessful, were not disgraced.

Mr. Sayer made a most joyful response, with many allusions to the absent Hancock, from whom he said he had just received the following telegram: "Cheer up; we love you nevertheless. Heartily congratulate Shanghai. Invite them for next year and tell them we will have our revenge."

The Chairman then presented Mr. A. P. Wood with a massive silver bowl, beautifully ornamented with a frieze design, as a token from the Cricket Club. He said they had to limit the subscriptions, for they found otherwise no trunk would have held the present they would have had to buy for "everyone loves A.P." Mr. A. P. Wood, in response, said in part: "Great changes have taken place and, from small beginnings, the Club is now one of the most important institutions in Shanghai, but this is due to your Committees and Secretaries, who have given up so much of their time to promote the best interests of the Club and the willing assistance they have always given to me."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG'S NEWEST CINEMA.

"THE WORLD THEATRE."

Within the next month or so the public of Hongkong will be catered for by more cinema theatres, at least by two more. Cinema patrons who have watched the new cinema theatre near Sincere's going up will be glad to know that it is now on the eve of completion and will open its doors in the second week of this month, probably on the 15th. It is to be known as the World Theatre, and has seating accommodation for nine hundred persons. It is under the circumstances the biggest theatre in Hongkong so far, and from all accounts the management have laid it down that nothing but the very best in photoplay productions will be screened in this place.

A comparison with the old Victoria Theatre, which was formerly the principal cinema house in the Colony shows that not only will the new Theatre have a larger number of seats, but it is larger in size as well. The seating capacity of the Victoria was 650, and its area was 3,000 square feet. The World Theatre has three hundred dress-circle seats and 600 in the orchestra, and its area is 3,484 square feet.

The World Theatre has its own representatives in San Francisco, Los Angeles and London to buy up the best and newest cinema productions, and lovers of the "silver screen" will not therefore have to wait to see pictures that have caused a run since their release. It is not only in the matter of good pictures that the management of the World Theatre expect to excel; they realise that good music is just as essential, and they have secured an up-to-date orchestra.

The new cinema house is modern in every respect. It has numerous exits both on the ground floor and from the dress circle, while ventilation is provided by means of seven large apertures in the ceiling, where seven large modern cooling system fans—the only modern system of cinema cooling—will be installed. In the orchestra large and small fans have been distributed, and every attention has been paid to the comfort of the patrons.

There is a large stage, where only good vaudeville companies will be allowed to appear. The seats are comfortable, and the lighting system is modern and superior in every respect. A Shut Regulator has been affixed so that when the lights are put on or off the process will be by degrees, and will prevent any blurring effects.

THE RUSSIAN LIGHT OPERA COMPANY.

OPENING PERFORMANCE ON THURSDAY.

The Russian Light Opera and Operette Company to whose visit many are eagerly looking forward, will arrive in Hongkong by the *Montcastle* on Wednesday, June 8th, and will give their first performance at the Theatre Royal the following day at 9.15 p.m. in "The Merry Widow" the very popular operette by Lehár. Advance booking plans are open again at Moutrie & Co.

I am very pleased the Committee has chosen the Interport dinner to make the presentation, as it allows me to welcome and renew associations of Interport cricket dating back to 1899. The first Interport matches were played in 1890 and 1897, and after a lapse of 26 years were renewed in 1920, when Hongkong visited Shanghai and, with the exception of the interval during the war, have continued pretty regularly.

I love cricket and I hope I have always played the game. It is very hard to say good-bye to so many good friends, whose memory and the happy days spent on the Cricket Ground will never be forgotten by my wife and self. I thank all who are present and many who are absent for all your good wishes, and the beautiful souvenir which will be for ever our greatest treasure and will be handed down to our son as an heirloom.

Mr. Wood added that he wished particularly to thank the ladies who had sent him such a very kind message.

The toast of "The Umpires and Scorers" was honoured on the call of Captain E. I. M. Barrett. He remarked that Shanghai had all the luck of the game and batted on the best fast wicket he had ever played on here. If Hongkong had played on it Shanghai would have had a hard task. Referring to the troubles of the selection committee, he said that they were so hard up for batsmen that they had to consider leaving out the best wicket-keeper they had had for some years, but the graceful way in which Brook retired in favour of Deeks showed the best spirit in which the game is played.

Mr. M. Silas amused the company probably more than even he has ever done before, particularly with a parody on "They wouldn't believe me," dealing with high finance in Shanghai. Songs were also sung by Messrs. H. E. Muriel, S. J. Deeks, James and Lieut. I. B. Franks, and Mr. Kay did some very clever card manipulation. An extra turn was the presentation by the Hongkong team to Mr. Deeks of a wonderful bouquet of flowers that must be cultivated in Hongkong alone—*N. O. Daily News*.

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SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

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SHIPPING AND THE COAL STRIKE.

TONNAGE HELD UP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Edinburgh, April 27th.

The effects of the coal strike are felt all over Scotland and in a great variety of industries. In particular, the iron and steel trade is severely depressed. A Motherwell firm, for instance, employing 2,000 men, has closed down its works; and at the other end of Scotland 170 travellers engaged at Aberdeen are lying idle. Similar examples might be given of the state of affairs from all our industrial districts.

The Clyde, with its great shipping interests, is, of course, severely touched. The shipyards are handicapped by the shortage of coal, workers have had to be discharged, and there is great congestion of ships at the port. Vessels are laid up, and a number of others are unable to start. The coastal traffic is cut down by 20 per cent. The harbour authorities say that the effects of the strike will be felt right on till the end of July. The shipping slump before the strike was serious enough, but there was a hope that business might pick up during the summer. The miners' action, however, has dispelled any bright forecasts, and put the shipping outlook into a blacker state than ever.

Glasgow Harbour is silent. The quays are lined with ships, but there is little or no movement. What between the slump and the strike, some 18 ships, of a tonnage of 63,000, are tied up on the Clyde. Almost daily there are applications to lay up ships either in the Gareloch or on the river. On the loch there are 10 vessels representing 44,000 tons, and many more are likely to find their way to the anchor.

Some say that as soon as the miners resume work, coal will be available in quantities. But it will not be British coal. Substantial American cargoes are expected at the Scottish ports. Of course, American coal is cheaper, but it is decidedly inferior to that of Britain. In the meantime shipowners are trying to be Micawbers with all the cheerfulness at their command, waiting for something to turn up.

Unemployment in the shipping trade on the Forth is also assuming more serious proportions. At Leith Docks fully 50 vessels are lying idle, aggregating over 50,000 tons, and unless a change in the situation takes place very soon that number will be considerably increased. It is, of course, to the widespread depression of trade that this great restriction in shipping traffic is principally due, but the coal stoppage is the direct cause of about a score of the ships being out of service. Included among the idle vessels are several large German steamers, waiting for sale.

Mr. William Drysdale, retired Java bank agent, died at his residence in Park Avenue, Dunfermline, on April 21st, after a brief illness. It was only about 18 months ago that Mr. Drysdale retired from the service of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, with whom he had occupied a responsible position in Java for 37 years. He was a native of Glasgow, and served his apprenticeship in the Dunfermline branch of the National Bank of Scotland. As a young man he entered the employment of the Hongkong Banking Corporation at their London office. After a period of training there, he was sent as an assistant to the Corporation's branch at Batavia, Java. From Batavia he was transferred to Sourabaya, at the southern extremity of the island, and was agent of a branch of the bank opened there. Subsequently he returned as agent to Batavia, and there he spent the greater part of his time in the Far East. Under his supervision the bank prospered greatly, and he enjoyed in a marked degree the friendship of the Dutch population, with whom he had business. It was Mr. Drysdale's intention to take a protracted holiday in Australia, and he was making arrangements to that end when he was seized by illness, and within a week it took a serious turn. Mr. Drysdale was about 60 years of age. He is survived by Mrs. Drysdale, two sons, and one daughter.

MR. DONALD LAW.

Mr. Donald Law is maintaining a frequent correspondence with his political friends; they in turn keep him well supplied with the news and gossip of the day. He writes cheery letters, and assures everyone that he is making good progress towards complete restoration. Sometimes, however, he confesses he feels "bored with doing nothing," and wishes he were back in the hurly-burly of the House of Commons.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett may publish his Mary Queen of Scots drama in the course of this year. He says that it was an extraordinarily difficult drama to bring to a fitting conclusion, because Mary was "locked up" for twenty years after her romantic adventures in the open, and you can scarcely ask a theatrical audience to imagine a lapse of twenty years before the last scene. According to his own axiom, laid down in "From a Green Shade," that an author should not be in love with his heroine, Mr. Hewlett should be peculiarly fitted to deal with Queen Mary, for he is not in the least in love with her. All his studies, and he studied her history profoundly, for four years, led him to the conclusion that she greatly desired to be loved, but could not find any one to do it.

KILMARNOCK EDITION OF BURNS.

A copy of the earliest Kilmarnock edition of Burns' poems was sold in Edinburgh for £200, the purchaser being Mr. Quaritch, of London. The copy was formerly in the possession of Mrs. Dunlop, celebrated by the poet as his best

patron. There are 33 pages of poems and copies of original verses of the poet in her handwriting at the end of the volume.

TRICK COFF.

Scottish golfers are discussing the trick shots in golf performed by Kirkwood, the Australian golf professional. It is recalled that his feat has been equalled while he can drive one ball from the top of another without moving the lower ball. The Scottish golfers of 20 years ago were able to drive a ball off the face of a watch without breaking the glass. Most Scottish golfers know this tradition, but the general opinion seems to be that it was merely a way of expressing how clever the old school of golfers were, and that no one ever actually drove off with a watch as a tee.

SCOTLAND AND THE FILM.

The old-world Forfarshire fishing village of Auchmithie was made famous by Sir Walter Scott; it was the Musselburgh of "The Antiquary." But the home of the Hucklebuckers is about to disappear into prominence in another sphere, having attracted the attention of the promoters of the "movies." The picturesque little place and its surrounding rugged cliff scenery is to play an important part in a film founded on Charles Reade's "Christie Johnstone." The cinema photographer and a big "star" company are already at work, to the great amusement and amusement of the natives.

The deeply rooted notion that no film can be assured of success unless it is generously punctuated with American slang has received a rude shock in a new picture play, a version of "The Fortune of Christina MacNeil," a British production, in which the conversations are rendered in Scots. At first the unusual captions took the experts by surprise, and they laughed when they saw this sort of thing flashed on the screen—"A lass like myself 'll hae nae decency in spending a sight o' barrow, though I'm nae sae simple as the thrave guid money awa' 'toot it's the advantage." But before the film was ended the novelty was received with enthusiasm, and Scots, braid or otherwise, will henceforth receive the freedom of the screen.

SCOTTISH CRICKET PROSPECTS.

What promises to be one of the busiest and most interesting cricket seasons we have ever had in Scotland has just opened with a few preliminary games. If the weather conditions are in any way favourable the standard of play should exceed anything experienced of recent years. Twenty or thirty years ago our cricket was played leisurely. More time was given to the matches; there were one-day and often two-day fixtures, which let batsmen settle to their game if there was any cricket in them. All this has been changed; now we have one afternoon a week, as a rule, and the rush of League and Union fixtures, and the effort after Championship points, have made the game one of the make-run-or-get-out order. Whether this is for the benefit of the game is very doubtful; but these modern methods have aroused the public interest—at least in the west—and hundreds attend the competition games, while cricketers turned out for the old "franchise" Edinburgh and the East is as yet unaffected by this new fashion; in the Northern Counties, the Western District, and the South of Scotland competitive cricket has put life into what was a decaying sport. It may be said that, from the purely cricketing point of view, it is generally admitted that this present day system is not so satisfactory as the old. Many players, who might develop into cricketers of considerable merit, are lost to these fast matches, and are unable to do themselves full justice. There are, however, fewer unsatisfactory draws. In the Edinburgh District, where so competitive cricket is played, the play is of a much higher standard than in any other part of Scotland; the game is not for the benefit of spectators, but for the pleasure of the player. That is the true sporting spirit, and it is universal all through the Metropolitan East.

THAT ABERDONIAN AGAIN.

With deep regret I announce the death of a well-known Aberdonian in London. It happened some time ago, but I heard of it only the other day. It appears that some one had dropped a three-penny piece in the Strand, and the man from the North, endeavouring to pick it up, was knocked down by a passing motor bus, and killed. Having regard to the circumstances, the Coroner at the inquest ratified the verdict: "Death from natural causes."

I told this story to another Aberdonian the other day. He looked at me and said solemnly, "We've a lot to thank Providence for,—it might have been you or me!"

DEARER SPORT.

Every golfer, says a home paper, knows how the expenses of the game have increased since the end of the war. Descriptions have been raised; a new shirt costs as much as a whole quarter in former days; the "slump" in rubber has not cheapened the price of the ball. Golf is not singular, however, in this respect. Three months hence the plaintive cry of the lawn tennis player will be heard in the land. All the charges of the game have mounted since last year, when he hoped fondly that they had reached their highest point. Rackets which cost 30s. in 1914 are being offered at 23s. Balls, which were sold at 13s. a dozen in 1914, and at 23s. 6d. last year, will cost about 70s. in the coming season. The manufacturers are ready with the familiar explanation of these increases—the cost of labour material at the time when their goods were stocked. Ash-wood, cane, glue, and gut—all have doubled or trebled in price. The innocent who suggests that balls ought to be cheaper because rubber is cheaper is rebuked with the statement that cloth is the most important part of a tennis ball. It is expected, however, that the present year will see the higher water mark and that next year's players will get the benefit of falling prices. We fancy that large numbers of players will decide to "carry on" till then without troubling the manufacturers. They will ask the well-worn racket to imitate the well-worn brassy and the well-worn overcoat by doing duty for another season.

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SANDAKAN	... "HISANG" ... Tues., 7th June ... Noon
HAIPHONG via HUE	... "HISANG" ... Wed., 8th June ... Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	... "WINGSANG" ... Thurs., 9th June ... 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	... "WINGSANG" ... Fri., 10th June ... 10 light
MANILA	... "WINGSANG" ... Sat., 11th June ... 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI	... "CHONGSANG" ... Wed., 15th June ... 10 light

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SS. "GLENUCE"	... 25th June	... 25th June

HOMWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
SS. "GLENOGLE"	... 17th June	... LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
SS. "GLENLE"	... 2nd July	... GREECE, LONDON & HULL.

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SWATOW and BANGKOK	On 7th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & FUJOW	On 7th June, Noon
SHANGHAI	On 9th June, Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	On 11th June, 4 P.M.
WENHAI, CHEUNG & TIENTSIN	On 11th June, 4 P.M.
AMOI, WANTIA, CEBU & ILOILO	On 13th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & FUJOW	On 14th June, Noon

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"DUNERA"	8400	18th June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DELTA"	8009	25th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SYRIA"	7000	22nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9000	6th Aug.	do.
"KASHMIR"	9000	19th Aug.	do.
"KHYBER"	9000	2nd Sept.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,500	25th June	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	8,400	8th June	Shanghai only
"EASTERN"	8,400	14th June	Japan only
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DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

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